FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Desperate Condition of Their Experiment.

Confersions of the Traitor Cobb.

HARK FROM THE TOOMBS.

Richmond papers of the 30th publish the following

remarkable documents:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Fellow-Citizens: In a few days the Provisional Gevernment of the Confederate States will live only in history. With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of those matters which policy has required to be secret, it would be improper now to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference. We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. your particitien, nor to inspire your confidence. We rejuice with you in the unanimity of our State, in its resolution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy stroggle. The first campaign is over; each party rests in place, while the Winter's snow declares an armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention.

First: The moderation of our own Governmen d the fanatical madness of our enemies have dis-ersed all differences of opinion among our people of united them forever in the war of independence. In a few border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among

Second: Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of Constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power, which is the characteristic element of despotiem, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third: An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stohisty of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early Spring, to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth: With whatever alcerity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever alcerity our good flow. Third: An immense army has been organized for

own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with just in his eye, poverty in his parse, and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murder. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold? With death for him or for yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our herings be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sakara welcome its Wandals. Let every city be leveled by the finme, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful alayee share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for these loved ones the charnel-house as a home than loathsome vassalige to a maion already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent as homor and patriotism and duty to God require.

Fellow-citizens, lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace. If our enemy was to-day convinced that the feast here in indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your homes, fired by women's hards. own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes wish lust in his eye, poverty in his purse, and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold! With death for him or for yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin war, your departing steps, if depart you must, and

THE PRODUCE (COTTON) LOAN.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE

TREASURY.

The following official letter, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Register of the Treasury.

TREASURY.

The following official letter, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Register of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARAMENT, RICHARD S. JAMES S. 1802.

Sinc: The following arrangements have been determined upon for collecting the subscriptions to the Produce loan. As these subscriptions are, in substance, offers to take so much of the loan of \$100,000,000 of bonds authorized by the act of Aug. 19,1861, the issue of said bonds and the carrying into complete effect the subscriptions are, in the following arrangements are new and onerous, additional clerks will be furnished you for the purpose. I think a chief clerk, will a salary of \$1,500, should have the chief clarge of the banicses, with one or two clerks under him. But the first the subscriptions will be made as follows: A principal cities where the subscriptions the subscriptions while the remaining details are too onerous to be discharged by any unpaid official, and Mr. Norrell, the present clerk, will continue to discharge the same, and the remaining details are too onerous to be discharged by any unpaid official, and Mr. Norrell, the present clerk, will continue to discharge the same, and the carry of the chief clerk without any salary; but as he has nearly completed the arrangements are made.

The organization for collecting and closing the subscriptions will be made as follows: A principal cities where the subscriptions are payable. The organization for collecting and closing the subscriptions while the subscriptions where the subscriptions while the subscriptions while the subscriptions while the work of the chief clark, will be appointed at each of the principal cities where the subscriptions while the work of the principal cities where the subscriptions where th

treasurer or depositary as he shall designate all moneys collected by them. The agency at New-Orleans shall include the State of Mississippi, except where its subscription may be payable at other principal agencies.

Each agent shall, on receiving payment of a subsubscription, issue to the subscription, issue to the subscription, issue to the subscription and the money received shall be reported by each subordinate to his principal, and by each principal to the nearest assistant-treasurer or depositary, and the money received shall be paid over to such treasurer or depositary. The treasurer or depositary shall deliver in exchange for such receipts the bonds or stock which they call for, and the respective agents who received the subscription shall be bound, as part of the service paid for by their commissions, to apply for the said boads and stock, and exchange them with the parties holding the receipts.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and subordinate, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the Many of the banks, merchants and brokers made and subordinate, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the Many of the banks, merchants and brokers made.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and subordinate, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the service in its operations.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and subordinate, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the confiscation act was made retrospective in its operations.

Many of the banks, merchants and brokers made.

Many of the banks, merchants and brokers made.

Many of the banks, merchants and brokers made.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and subordinate, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the confiscation act was made religious and subordinate of the fact and to Ship I-land.

The compensation of th

ceipts.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and subordinate, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the rates set forth in the schedule hereunto appended. The following places have been determined upon for the location of the principal agencies, to wir: Galveston, New-Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Apalachicola, Augusta, Charleston, Wilmington, and Richmend.

You will be duly notified of the persons appointed agents at these places, and will at once prepare the hsts of subscriptions and books of receipts to be for-warded to each. Circular instructions will also be furnished you to forward to the agents. C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec'y of the Treasury.

RATES OF BROKERAGE COMMISSIONS TO BE

**Comparison of \$100,000 and under, one per cent; on all sums over \$100,000 and under, one per cent; on all sums over \$100,000 and less than \$500,000, one-fourth of one per cent additional; on all sums over \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, one-fifth of one per cent additional; on all sums over \$1,000,000 and less than \$2,000,000, one-tenth of one per cent additional; on all sums over \$2,000,000, one-twentieth of one per cent additional, until the whole compensation of any one agent shall reach \$4,000 m one year, beyond which no charge shall be allowed.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS. AFFAIRS IN THE CRESCENT CITY—CONDITION OF

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

On Saturday we had an interview with a gentleman who has just arrived in this city from New-Orleans, by way of Fortress Monroe. He is a Northerner by by birth, and a man of great intelligence and the highest respectability.

He left New-Orleans on the 15th of January, and he has given has a full detail of affairs in that diversely a second sec

pon the shores of ay. And the threat is a statempt will follow in early Spring, a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement.

Our entire be riders.

Fourth: With whatever alaerity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our Government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments, or munitious of war. To provide against these odds, we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring, and universal self-sacrifice.

Fifth: The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

There are stern facts; perhaps some of them are There are stern facts; perhaps some of them are for us and for you is, as a for us and is a strong that to-day be riding as a for the proper is an a

First: As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowing upon all factious opposition and consonous criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the council chamber.

Second: We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feet, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The rect important matter for you however is need to call them into service in-mediately. In the mean time they are engaged in their ordinary business avocations.

cour enemy was to day convinced that the feast herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your homes, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sword and bayonet they will rush only to fire and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who has not seen an Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. The wind, the wave, the cloud, the mist, the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our mecessities, and frequently succored us in our districted. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us!"

Nor would we condemy your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a fee not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells a story of herotem and success, of which our nation, showever, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—the final issue, Tou and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunation, showever, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—the final issue, Tou and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunation and individual shipplasters. These later are issued by everybody, and are of the roughest properation and individual shipplasters. These later are issued by everybody, and are of the roughest properation and individual shipplasters. These later are issued by everybody, and are of the roughest properation and individual shipplasters. These later are issued by everybody, and are of the roughest properation and individual shipplasters. There later are issued by everybody, and are of the roughest properati

retrospective in its operations.

Many of the banks, merchants and brokers made collections after that date, as collecting agents, and Many of the banks, merchants and oroars made collections after that date, as collecting agents, and paid the money over to their Northern correspond-ents. They are now called on to account, under oath, for these moneys, vast soms in the aggregate, and to hand it over to the Government.

and to hand it over to the Government.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

The greatest secresy prevails with regard to the operations of the Confederate Treasury, no report ever being made or even asked for. The only limit to the issues of its promises to pay is the capacity opint and sign them. Notwithstanding this unlimited scope of issue the Government owes large sums to contractors and others engaged in operations with it. Lond complaints are constantly being made of this, several millions being owed in New-Orleans.

Orleans.
Our informant, after a careful calculation on data

Cur informant, after a careful calculation on data obtained from the best sources, is convinced that the daily expenses of the war to the Confederate States, owing to the inflation of prices, and the corructions of the Government, is at the rate of over two millions of dollars a day, or faily equal to ours, while their entire army is not halt of ours, and a navy they only have on paper and on the stocks.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

A large portion of the working class has been forced to calist in the Confederate army, not only to avoid starvation, which would have ensued to themselves and families by remaining at home, but by a system of actual impresement. This is carried on as a regular business, with all the schemes of drugged liquors, waylaying, and false pretense. Once within the tols of his trappers, and the bounty paid, escape is impossible.

the respect of their unfeeling keepers. They refues any concession as the price of their devotion to the say concession as the price of their devotion to the union under whose flag they fought, and from whose shadow they have been dragged to a prison almost as loathsome as a charmel-house.

An attempt was made by some humane citizens a short time ago to raise some supplies for them by some boxes of tobacco were sent to them. That exeming a mob of the lowest scrapings of the leves surrounded the jail, and demanded that these small articles of creature comfort should be delivered up, and it was accordingly done.

The newspapers the next day denounced the Government for allowing luxuries to be furnished to

The newspapers the next day denounced the Government for allowing luxuries to be furnished to "Lincoln's bireings," and demanded that they should be treated with the greatest rigor.

The prisoners expressed freely their determination to take up arms again for the Union, when they should be exchanged or released. This created the greatest anger, and some of the papers abused them as cowardly and blood-thirsty nurderers.

He estimates their entire force in the field, in camp and in fortsifications, at less than 400,000.

They have no Government revenue from any source but taxation, their Post-Office not paying one-fourth its cost.

fourth its cost.

The people are generally tired of the war, and much discouragement exists among the masses. The people openly express their desire to have the war brought to a close upon some terms that will not be constructed as the masses.

too severe upon them.

We are constrained from speaking of the Union sentiment in a fuller and freer manner, at the request of our informant, for reasons that will be apparent

to the reader.

The prevailing impression is that the war was brought on by politicisms for selfish purposes; am within a few weeks the newspapers openly de nonnee many of the acts of the Government as ar bitrary and tyrannical.

The Union men are obliged to use the paracters.

The Union men are obliged to use the utmost cau-tion to preserve their safety, but they are found among all clusses of society.

MILITARY ORDERS. GEN. BUELL CONGRATULATES COL. WILLICH'S

in the regimental colors of the 32d Indiana Regiment. By command of Brig. Gen. Boell,

JAMES B. FRY.

JOHELL Assistant Adjutant General. Chief of Staff.

RECENT ORDERS OF GEN. HUNTER IN REGARD TO RANK AND COMMISSIONS.

HEADGEARTERS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 8 — I. That portion of section 10th of the act approved 22d July, 18°, J., which authorizes the election of volunteer office, so up to the rank of Captain, was repealed by sec don 3d of the act approved 6th August, 1861. Par, graph No. 1,648 of the Revised Regulations of the Army, 1861, is as follows: "Vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers of volunteer tegiments will be filled by the Governors of the respective States by which the regiments were furnished. Information of such appointments will, in all cases, be furnished to the Adjutant-General of the Army."

II. From the aforementioned law and regulation, it is clear that no officer can properly be recognized who does not hold a commission from the President of the United States, or from the Governor of the State by which the regiment or company is furnished.

III. Officers of the volunteer service tendering

nished.
III Officers of the volunteer service tendering

HI Officers of the volunteer service tendering their resignations will forward them through the intermediate commanders to the General commanding the department, who is authorized by paragraph No. 1,647, Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, to grant them honorable discharges. A clear statement of the cause will accompany every resignation.

IV. The tenth section of the act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, authorizes the General commanding the department to appoint a Military Board, or Commission, of not less than three or more than five officiers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within the department who may be reported to the Board or Commission. Agreeably to this law, Boards will from time to time be detailed for the examination of volunteer officers in this department.

Quarters for trial.

By order of Mej. Gen. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant General.

MILITARY ORDERS.

GEN. BUELL CONGRATULATES COL. WILLICH'S REGIMENT.

Headquarters Department of the Col. Willich's Regiment, 32d, at Rowlett's Station, in front of Munfordsville, on the 17th inst.

Four companies of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Von Trebra, on outpost duty, were attacked by a column of the enemy, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and two regiments of infantry. They defended themselves untilgre-enforced by other companies of the regiment, and the fight was continued with such effect that the enemy at length retreated precipitately.

The attack of the enemy was mainly with his cavalry and artillery. Our troops fought as skiroushers, millying rapidly into squares when charged by the cavalry—conctinues even defending themselves ingly and killing their assailants with the bayonet. The General tenders his thanks to the officers and soldiers of the regiment for their gallant and efficient conduct on this occasion. He commends it as a study and example to all other troops under his command, and enjoins them to emulate the discipline and instruction which issure such results.

The name of "Rowlett Station" will be inscribed

Richmond to Key West, for the benefit of his health. The carpenters are busily employed in getting the spar-deck cabin in order, and the other preparations are progressing favorably. The Richmond will be pready for sea in about a week.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Twenty or thirty recruits for the 3d Maryland Regiment passed through this dity yesterday, en route for the seat of war. They were calisted at Boston. The 28th Massachusetts (Irish) Regiment, Col. Monteith, is under marching orders, and will leave for Port Royal as soon as means of transportation can be provided. The report going the rounds that the War Department has communicated with the Governors of the Northern States for the purpose of having another draft made upon the militia to take command, and enjoines them to emulate the discipline and instruction which issues of the regiment for the regimen

GE'ARIT SMITH TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within the department who may be reported to the Board or Commission. Agreeably to this law, Boards will from time to time be detailed for the examination of volunteers in this department.

V. All officers serving in this Department will at once exert themselves to procure commissions from their respective Governors, in order to avoid further complications of the question of rank, and to enable them to receive their pay.

VI. All officers commanding regiments, companies, or detachments, who permit their men to suffer from their neglect in not making out the proper rolls, reports, returns, and requisitions, will immediately be placed under arrest and reported to these Headquarters for trial.

By order of Cans. G. Harpine, Assistant Adjustant General.

Care war against England unless England shall prevent it. I scarcely need say that this prediction comes not of my wishes. I love England more than to see they one of the annual triple of the comes not of my wishes. I love England more than to see the flower of the wish of the weak of the work of your of from our Government would kill it. Nevertheless this one word cannot help the preference. A common lineage, language, and live any other nations save my own. I cannot help the preference. A common lineage, language, and live any other nations are sufficient to account for it. Her heroes, it is should be studying and worshiping the Constitution shows its utter incompetence to save us. The rebels flung away the Constitution at the very outset. They are to making out the proper rolls, reports, returns, and requisitions, will immediately be placed under arrest and reported to these Headquarters for trial.

By order of Case G. Harpine, Assistant Adjustant General. vent it. I scarcely need say that this prediction

of the 27th Pennsylvanian, and paid that regiment, and the state of paids the Treat, but declared was becomes a strength of the pennsylvanian, and paid that regiment and proposed and the state of the pennsylvanian and pennsylvan

GEARIT SMITH TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

E'AGLAND NEEDS TO SOOTHE AMERICA.

Peterroro, Jan. 25, 1862.

Peterroro, Jan. 25, 1862.

To the Hon. George Transpace, Ex Member of the British.

My Dear Sir: I have read your recent speeches with comparison of their other merits, they show great knowledge of American Slavery and the Present Crisis. Not to speak of their other merits, they show great knowledge of American and treat of them seem and the present Crisis. It was well that you employed your rich and commanding eloquence to prevent England from making war upon England. You need not come here for this purpose. Stay where you are, and labor with others to bring your Government and people to such a sense and expression of their deep wrong against mine as shall serve to take from the American heart the hatred of England which rankles in it. I refer in this wrong to nothing else than what has grown out of the Trent matter—for nothing else has made up any part of it. It is true that here and there was a sore displeasure with England responsible for it. Or it might have been more seeming than real. Or if it was in the make England responsible for it. Or it might have been more seeming than real. Or if it was it make England responsible for it. Or it might have been more seeming than real. Or if it was in deed real, nevertheless it was not an offense of the grade or character to get angry with.

I have implied by predicted that America will declare war against England unless England ashall prevent it. I searcely need say that this prediction comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than comes not of my wishes. I love England more than co

no indication that a bigh tariff would as a mere or

selves and number by remaining at home, he day system of need in proposed. The first proposed of the company of the company of the proposed of the company o